

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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For Members
Only

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Can Size Committee to Send Report to Canners

The Association's Committee on Simplification of Containers met in San Francisco, Calif., on September 5 and considered the canning industry's suggestions for a revision of the simplified practice recommendation under which cans for fruits, vegetables and juices are standardized. The Committee studied industry recommendations which had been tabulated and summarized by the Association's staff from reports resulting from a survey begun early in July.

A detailed report on the Committee meeting will be mailed to all fruit and vegetable canners shortly. The report will indicate the can sizes recommended by the Committee and will ask for industry comment and approval.

The reaction of the industry to the report will be considered by the Committee at a meeting in November after which it is planned to present recommendations to the N.C.A. Board of Directors.

Representatives of 19 different fishing industry organizations met in San Francisco, on September 8 and 9, and formed the Pacific Fisheries Conference and discussed the pending Japanese peace treaty. The group urged that the United States use every means to protect its fisheries from foreign encroachment. Full details concerning this and other actions taken by the Pacific Fisheries Conference are contained on page 396.

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Loading of revenue freight for the week ended September 6, 1947, totaled 809,050 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced this week. This was an increase of 14,567 cars or 1.8 percent above the corresponding week in 1946, and an increase of 79,196 cars or 10.9 percent above the same week in 1945.

1947 Crop Production Drops

A reduction in the 1947 production of most vegetables grown for processing was forecast this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. BAE said that the 1947 green pea output would be about 17 percent smaller than last year's, that the corn for processing crop is expected to be at least 7 percent less than 1946, while a 5 percent drop is indicated for green and wax beans, 2 percent for tomatoes, 50 percent for beets, and possibly 60 to 65 percent in the production of cabbage grown for kraut from the contracted acreage. Only two vegetables grown for processing, green lima beans and pimientos, will exceed last year's production, BAE pointed out, both are expected to set new records.

Deciduous fruit production was estimated by BAE at 4.5 percent less than the record production for last year. Record crops were indicated for pears and grapes, while a slight reduction is indicated for apples, peaches, plums, and prunes, and a considerable drop in the output of cherries and apricots. This year's citrus production, according to BAE's condition report, may be slightly less than 1946. Details concerning the crop production forecast may be found on pages 392 to 395.

N.C.A. Purchases Western Laboratory Site at Berkeley, Calif.

Reflecting the increased research requirements of modern industry and the cooperative activity of a large number of companies through trade association work, the National Canners Association has purchased property in Berkeley, Calif., totaling 23,000 square feet, on which it is planned to locate a new Western Branch Laboratory building. The present Western research facilities of the Association are distributed among three buildings in San Francisco and the purchase of the new site is for the purpose of centralizing the West Coast (See *Western Laboratory Site*, page 390)

Association Food and Drug Committee Requests Information

The Association's Special Committee to Review Enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is now considering plans for an early fall meeting and requests that all canners forward to the Association their views and comments on enforcement of the present Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and the regulations and standards thus far issued under it. This Committee was appointed at the May meeting of the N.C.A. Board of Directors to review

all proposals for modification of the Act and to report its recommendations at the next Board meeting. While some data has already been collected by the Association's staff and counsel, the Committee requests that all canners promptly forward whatever comments or information they may have concerning enforcement of the statute, the proposed amendments to it contained in the Landis bill (see INFORMATION LETTER for June 14, 1947, page 288), and any other pertinent information.

WESTERN LABORATORY SITE

(Concluded from page 389)

operations at one locality, as well as to take care of the Association's expanded program of research in canning technology.

Purchase price for the new Western site came to approximately \$23,000. It embraces two lots located at Sixth Street and University Avenue in Berkeley, totaling approximately 17,000 square feet, for location of the laboratory building, with an additional 6,000-square foot lot on the east side of Sixth Street to be used for parking of automobiles by employees and visitors. Title was taken on September 8.

Decision to purchase was by unanimous action of a committee authorized by the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association last January. Plans for the building and for removal of the present facilities to the new location will be announced later following review by the N.C.A. Committee on Scientific Research and approval by the Board of Directors. The Association this week issued to the canning trade journals a press release on purchase of the site.

Traffic

Demurrage Charges Placed On Boxcars by the ICC

Demurrage charges on closed box cars were placed in effect by the Interstate Commerce Commission on September 8. Charges which will apply to both boxcars not subject to an average agreement and those subject to an average agreement are as follows: \$2.20 per car per day for the first two days; \$5.50 for the third day; \$11.00 for the fourth day, and \$16.50 for each succeeding day. Fractions of a day are charged for as a whole day.

With regard to closed boxcars subject to an average agreement, the ICC order further states "the \$2.20 per day debit charges may be offset or reduced by accrued credits as provided in applicable demurrage tariffs: Provided however, That the \$5.50 per day, \$11.00 per day, and \$16.50 per day charges may not be offset or reduced except on run-around cars."

The demurrage charges do not apply to import, export, coastwise (including Great Lakes) or intercoastal bulk freight or explosives traffic, during the period such traffic is held in cars at ports for transfer to vessels or held at United States-Canadian border crossings.

Prices

Parity Prices Continue to Advance; Fruit Prices Drop

Higher prices paid for feed and a general rise in farmers' living costs raised parity prices nearly 2 percent during the month ended August 15, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. At a new record of 235 percent of the 1910-14 average, the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes is 16 percent higher than a year ago.

Meanwhile, the index of prices received stayed at the July level of 276. Higher prices received for feed crops, truck crops, meat animals, and dairy products offset sharp drops in prices of fruit and cotton, BAE said.

Current corn prospects were largely responsible for increases in both prices received and prices paid for feed.

BAE pointed out that the slow demand for the record grape crop, and increased shipments of new crop apples, peaches, and pears caused most of the drop in the index of fruit prices. The larger than seasonal increase for dairy product prices was due mostly to the 8 percent rise in the price of butterfat.

Support Prices for 1947-Crop Dry Beans Announced by USDA

Support prices ranging from \$7.25 to \$9.45 per 100 pounds by specified classes of 1947-crop dry edible beans, U. S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged, f. o. b. country shipping points, have been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These prices are applicable to deliveries made under purchase agreement or loan programs.

The support prices reflect 90 percent of the parity price as of August 15. The national average of parity on that date was \$7.92 per 100 pounds. (On the same date last year it was \$6.81. The support prices for 1946-crop beans ranged from \$6.50 to \$8.75 per 100 pounds.)

Support prices for U. S. Choice Handpicked and U. S. Extra No. 1 are 10 cents per 100 pounds net weight more than the applicable support price for U. S. No. 1. U. S. No. 2 beans are supported at 15 cents per 100 pounds net weight less than the applicable price for U. S. No. 1.

The support prices per 100 pounds, net weight, for U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged, f. o. b. country shipping points, are as follows:

Class	Support prices
Pea and Medium White	\$7.60
Great Northern Idaho	7.25
Montana and all counties of Wyoming except Goshen, Laramie, and Platte	7.35
Other Areas	7.45
Small White and Flat Small White	7.80
Red Kidney	9.10
Pinto, Utah and counties of Dolores, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, San Miguel in Colorado	7.80
Other Areas	7.90
Cranberry	8.45
Pink	7.90
Small Red	7.45
Baby Lima	7.85
Standard Lima	9.45

Statistics

Wholesale and Retail Grocer Sales Show Marked Increases

July, 1947, sales of retail grocery and grocery-fresh meat stores were estimated at \$1,823,000,000 by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. This represents an increase of 21 percent from July of last year and 3 percent more than during June, 1947.

Chain store sales during July represented 37 percent of the total and were up 40 percent from last year. Based on a sample of stores reporting to the Bureau of the Census, July sales of independent stores were 8 percent larger than for July, 1946, and 2 percent over June.

Sales of wholesale grocers for July were estimated at \$740,000,000, an increase of 17 percent from last year and up 4 percent from June, 1946. This is the third largest monthly dollar volume by wholesale grocers. Inventories held by wholesale grocers

the end of July, based on a sample of 338 firms reporting, were 34 percent larger than on the same date last year but 3 percent smaller than at the end of June.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended September 6 totaled 257 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was four percent below the 268 million pounds produced during the preceding week but over three times the 83 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year when OPA slaughter controls were in effect.

Deaths

I. NEWTON WHITE DIES

Inventor of Pea Vine Feeder Passes Away Following Brief Illness

I. Newton White, 76, inventor of the "White Pea Vine Feeder" and former canning factory superintendent, died September 5 at Mt. Morris, N. Y., following a short illness.

Born in Leicester, N. Y., he had been a resident of that community all of his life and was prominent among officials and executives of vegetable canning plants throughout that part of New York State. He first became affiliated with processing of vegetables at the old John F. White Canning Co., at Leicester, where he made a study of canning factory equipment and was successful in inventing the "White Pea Vine Feeder" in 1905.

The feeder was the first device of its kind to be placed on the market and soon became popular with canning plants in many parts of the country. Following the manufacture of many of these feeders, Mr. White sold the business and patent to Chisholm-Ryder Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., where the feeder still is being made.

After selling the business, Mr. White continued in the study of improvements in the canning business and became superintendent of the Comstock Canning Co. plant at Shortsville, N. Y. Later he returned to Mt. Morris and became assistant superintendent at the Curtice Bros. plant near Mt. Morris. After this he became affiliated with the Birds Eye-Snider plant at Mt. Morris and con-

tinued in the mechanical department until a few years ago when he retired on pension to devote his time to the raising of peaches at his Squawkie Hill farm.

MAURICE L. BRENNER DIES

Prominent Fish Canner Succumbs After Heart Attack

Maurice L. Brenner, well-known fish canner and former deputy director for the War Food Administration, died suddenly of a heart attack on September 6 in Boston, Mass. Mr. Brenner, at the time of his death was connected with the Atlantic Coast Fisheries.

Known and liked by canners throughout the country, Mr. Brenner had played an active part in canning industry affairs. During the war period Mr. Brenner headed several War Food Administration programs and frequently appeared at meetings and conventions of the National Canners Association. He also took part in discussions which led to the formation of the N.C.A.'s Canned Fish and Sea Food Committee.

Before joining the War Food Administration in 1942, Mr. Brenner had 17 years experience in commercial fishing operations on the west coast. In addition to being employed by the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, Mr. Brenner at one time had been connected with the Sea Pride Packing Corp., of Monterey, Calif., and Wood and Iverson, of Hobart, Wash.

Indiana Canner Dies

B. J. Fettig, 82, president of the Fettig Canning Corp., Elwood, Ind., passed away September 4. Mr. Fettig was well-known and respected in the industry, having been in the canning business for more than 32 years.

Among his survivors are his sons Paul and Edwin, vice president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Fettig Canning Corp.

Death Takes New York Canner

Wilson Rood, 62, of Westfield, N. Y., died on the night of September 6 after being stricken with a heart attack while playing golf that afternoon.

Mr. Rood, an active member of the National Canners Association and the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., had been in the canning business for the past 25 years. At the time of his death he was a partner in

the firm of Rood and McLean Fruit Products, a business he helped organize in 1934.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret G. Rood.

Julius F. Brenzinger Dies

Julius F. Brenzinger, 80, who was for 55 years general manager and vice president of the Max Ams Machine Company, died September 6 at his Fairfield, Conn., home. Mr. Brenzinger was associated with Max Ams during the time Mr. Ams participated with others in the development of the modern sanitary can. He played an important role in the design and construction of can-making equipment.

NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since July 5, 1947. Ruled lines are provided in the pages of the National Canners Association's Membership List and should be used to enter the names of the firms in the following list:

- Anderson Packing Co., P. O. Box 1291, Warrenton, Ore.
- Columbia Fruit Growers, P. O. Box 539, The Dalles, Ore.
- Del Paso Canning Co., P. O. Box 163, North Sacramento, Calif.
- Fredonia Canned Foods, Inc., Fredonia, Wis.
- Goff Brothers Grocery Co., P. O. Box 588, Fayetteville, Ark.
- Lamb and Company, F. G., Freewater, Ore.
- Point Roberts Fisheries, Point Roberts, Wash.
- Sea Pac Co., Inc., 601 West Chestnut St., Bellingham, Wash.
- Seaview Canning Co., 6227 Seaview Ave., Seattle 7, Wash.
- Simplot Company, J. R., P. O. Box 51, Caldwell, Idaho.
- Sylmar Packing Corp., 621 South Hope St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

Canned Meat to Be Featured

Canned meats will be featured in the closing commercial announcement on the Fred Waring shows over NBC on Tuesday, September 16 and Tuesday, October 28. The Fred Waring show, which is sponsored by the American Meat Institute, is on the air on Tuesday and Thursday mornings and is a part of the Institute's advertising program stressing the advantages of meat.

Raw Product Statistics

1947 Processing Crop Production to Fall Below Last Year's Levels for Most Vegetables and Some Fruits, BAE Reports

Adverse growing conditions in important areas during August handicapped late maturing crops in a critical period of their development, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics stated in its regular monthly crop production report. BAE said despite poor growing conditions, however, total production of all crops, with the exception of corn prospects, is near the average for the past five years, the best 5-year period in the Nation's history. The total is 121 percent of the 1923-32 base and only 5 index points below the record set last year, BAE said. Excerpts from the crop production report follow:

Contributing to the large aggregate volume are record crops of wheat, rice, pears and grapes; relatively heavy outturns of flaxseed, soybeans, buckwheat, tobacco, peanuts, sugar beets, peaches, citrus and truck crops; and above-average production of hay, oats, beans, peas, sugarcane and apples. Crops below average include barley, rye and cotton, which are well above 1946 production, and corn, sorghum grain, potatoes, sweetpotatoes and broomcorn which are less than in 1946.

Deciduous fruit production is turning out slightly less than indicated on August 1. The total is now estimated 4.5 percent less than the record production of last year. Apple production is 5 percent less than last year, but about average, peaches are slightly less than the record last season; pears and grapes are record highs; plums are indicated less than last year but slightly above average, and prunes are a little below both last year and average.

Fruits in general developed later than usual in the Eastern and Central States but earlier in the West. Cherries and apricots had about all moved a month ago. Bartlett pears are virtually all harvested, and so are peaches, except in a few late States. Apples are being harvested in volume and picking will continue active until mid-October.

Production prospects for dry beans improved during August. A crop of 16.7 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) is indicated as of September 1. This is an increase of about 2 percent over last month's forecast and 5 percent above the 15.8 million bags produced in 1946. The 10-year average production is 16.3 million bags.

The dry pea crop is indicated at 6,542,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) on September 1 which is only 2,000 bags below the prospects of a month ago and 384,000 bags below the 1946 production.

Apples

The 1947 commercial apple crop is now estimated at 113,079,000 bushels—about $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than the August 1 forecast. The 1946 crop was 119,410,000 bushels and the 1936-45 average 112,896,000. Compared with 1946, the Eastern States have about a fourth smaller crop, because of very small production in the South Atlantic area. The Central States have an increase of 6 percent and the Western region 11 percent, over the production in 1946. This year, the Western States have 46 percent and the State of Washington 30 percent of the Nation's apple crop in comparison with 39 and 27 percent last year.

Peaches

The 1947 peach crop is now estimated at 84,781,000 bushels—a decline of over 2 percent from the August 1 prospect, accounted for mostly by California clingstones. The 1946 crop was 86,643,000 bushels and the 10-year average 62,936,000 bushels. The North Atlantic region improved slightly but all other regions declined.

In contrast to eastern and central areas the West is a week to 10 days earlier than usual. Production prospects in the West declined during August from 43,382,000 bushels to 41,860,000 bushels, mostly because of a 7 percent decline in California clingstones. Last year the crop in the West totaled 43,948,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 31,234,000 bushels.

California clingstones are estimated at 21,002,000 bushels— $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than the August 1 estimate, 9 percent less than the 1946 crop but 32 percent above average. Harvest of clingstones is about completed. Fruit was generally of good quality and of acceptable size for canning although smaller than expected earlier. California freestones are estimated at 13,501,000 bushels, the same as on August 1, slightly less than last year and 35 percent above average. Harvest is completed except for late-maturing table varieties, which will continue to move through October.

The record-large Washington crop of 2,974,000 bushels is 10 percent above last year and 49 percent above average. The large crops in Utah and Oregon are nearly all harvested. Quality has been good in both States.

Pears

United States pear production is estimated at 34,583,000 bushels, slightly larger than the previous record of 34,447,000 bushels produced in 1946 and 17 percent above the 1936-45 average. The estimate was increased about one percent over August 1 due to improved prospects in California, New York and Michigan. The California Bartlett crop of 11,668,000 bushels, up 4 percent from last year, was about harvested by September 1.

Washington Bartletts are estimated at 6,080,000 bushels, 10 percent below 1946 but 24 percent above average. Harvest was drawing to a close by September 1 although shipments from storage will continue through October. Oregon Bartletts, at 2,066,000 bushels, are 12 percent below last year but 22 percent above average. Both the Hood River and Rogue River districts have about 10 percent smaller crops than last year but in the Willamette Valley and Douglas County crops were considerably shorter. Harvest was completed by the end of August. Sizes were good. A larger proportion of this year's crop was canned than last year.

Grapes

The indicated United States grape crop of 3,151,100 tons is one percent above last year's record crop and 22 percent more than average.

Plums and Prunes

The California plum crop is estimated at 75,000 tons—3,000 tons less than the August 1 estimate. The 1946 crop amounted to 100,000 tons and the 10-year average is 71,500 tons. The season is earlier than usual and nearly all of the crop has been harvested.

Total prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Washington, Oregon and Idaho are indicated to be 95,000 tons—38 percent less than 1946 production and 27 percent less than average. Idaho and eastern Oregon prospects improved during August but were offset by a slight decline in eastern Washington and a sharp decline in western Washington.

Citrus

United States condition of 1947-bloom oranges averaged 73 percent on September 1 compared with 79 percent a year earlier and 74 percent the 10-year average. Florida tangerines were reported at 66 percent—6 points less than a year ago but 5 points above average. U. S. grapefruit averaged 71 percent—1 point above September 1, 1946 and 6 points above average. California lemons were reported at 77 percent compared with 73 percent a year ago and 74 percent average.

Apricots

Estimated production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah is 196,000 tons compared with 338,700 tons in 1946, and the 1936-45 average of 231,515 tons. Harvest was completed in early August in the three States. California apricot production is estimated at 163,000 tons—slightly larger than reported on August 1, but only 58 percent of 1946 and 77 percent of average. In Washington, production is estimated at a record high of 28,000 tons, 3 percent above 1946. Utah production is estimated at 5,000 tons—7 percent below last season.

Cranberries

Cranberry production for 1947 is forecast at 770,900 barrels. The 1946 crop was 857,100 barrels, and the 1936-45 average was 638,830 barrels. Prospects are favorable this year in all producing areas, although not up to the very large 1946 crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

Figs and Olives

California fig prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Figs matured early. A large part of the dried fig crop has been picked up, but growers have not yet delivered much tonnage to packers. Canning of Kadotas is in progress and probably will continue through September. The canned pack is not expected to equal the large pack of 1946. Condition of California olives at 49 percent is slightly below that of a year ago and below average. The set of fruit is irregular in many localities.

Estimated Fruit Production

The statistics on fruits shown in the following table are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's

July crop report and show only the total production of fruits for all purposes, since USDA, as a rule, does not show the differences between fruits for processing and for fresh market usage:

Commodity	1946	Indicated	1947
	1,000	bushels	1,000
Apples (commercial)			
Eastern States.....	53,303	40,746	
Central States.....	18,987	20,113	
Western States.....	47,080	52,220	
Total.....	119,410	113,079	
Peaches			
California clingstone.....	23,085	21,002	
California freestone.....	14,001	13,501	
Washington-Oregon.....	3,429	3,816	
Total U. S. (all peaches).....	38,643	34,781	
Pears			
California Bartlett.....	11,168	11,668	
Oregon Bartlett.....	2,335	2,066	
Washington Bartlett.....	6,750	6,080	
Total U. S. (all pears).....	34,447	34,583	
Apricots	Tons	Tons	
California.....	306,000	163,000	
Washington.....	27,300	28,000	
Utah.....	5,400	5,000	
Plums			
California.....	100,000	75,000	
Michigan.....	6,000	4,100	
Prunes			
Idaho.....	22,400	33,600	
Eastern Washington.....	19,800	20,600	
Western Washington.....	9,300	3,200	
Eastern Oregon.....	18,100	19,800	
Western Oregon.....	83,000	17,600	
Cranberries	Barrels	Barrels	
Total U. S.	857,100	770,900	

BEETS FOR CANNING**BAE Report Indicates This Year's Production May Be Less than Half of 1946**

The September 1 indicated production of 66,500 tons of beets for canning is less than half of the 1946 production of 135,800 tons, according to a report issued this week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It compares with the 10-year average of 105,600 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in 1947 is 9,400 acres. This is 41 percent less than the 1946 harvested acreage of 15,960 acres and about a third less than average.

The September 1 indicated yield is 7.07 tons per acre. This compares with 8.51 tons obtained in 1946 and 7.06 tons per acre for the average. Better than average yields are in pros-

pect for all important States except Michigan and Oregon but yields are somewhat below 1946.

Indicated 1947 production of beets for canning, together with comparisons with last year and the 10-year (1936-45) average, are shown below:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic.
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York.....	36,000	37,500	14,400
New Jersey.....	4,900	6,100	2,800
Indiana.....	1,000	1,100	400
Michigan.....	6,700	6,400	2,300
Wisconsin.....	31,400	51,000	30,400
Oregon.....	12,200	18,300	7,900
Other States ¹	13,400	15,400	8,400
U. S. total....	105,600	135,800	66,500

¹ California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

PROCESSING GREEN PEAS**1947 Production Is 17% Less than 1946 But 29% Higher than Average, BAE Says**

A total of 429,710 tons of green peas for processing, including freezing was harvested in 1947, according to a report issued this week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production this year was about 17 percent less than the 1946 production of 518,980 tons but 29 percent above the 10-year average of 332,790 tons.

The revised estimate of acreage planted in 1947 to green peas for processing is 450,410 acres, or about 15 percent below the 1946 plantings of 527,070 acres. The preliminary estimate of the acreage harvested is 424,580 acres, or about 18 percent less than the 1946 harvested acreage.

The difference between the acreage planted in 1947 and the acreage harvested, 25,830 acres, represents the acreage from which it is estimated no peas were harvested for canning or freezing.

The 1947 estimated yield of 2,024 pounds per acre compares with 2,109 pounds obtained in 1946 and 1,790 pounds for the 10-year average. This is the third year in succession that the average yield for the country has exceeded a ton per acre.

Figures shown in the following table compare this year's harvested pea production with 1946 and with the 10-year (1936-45) average by States:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic.
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	3,940	4,600	5,950
New York.....	28,500	49,130	16,670
New Jersey.....	3,400	3,760	3,580
Pennsylvania.....	10,800	27,660	16,600
Ohio.....	4,100	6,300	1,340
Indiana.....	7,260	8,220	2,330
Illinois.....	16,170	21,300	17,900
Michigan.....	8,710	11,640	5,250
Wisconsin.....	102,550	153,110	140,870
Minnesota.....	25,460	37,380	36,940
Iowa.....	2,600	5,710	1,870
Maryland.....	12,520	15,130	10,060
Delaware.....	2,060	3,770	800
Virginia.....	2,600	1,860	980
Idaho.....	2,860	7,040	12,900
Colorado.....	3,800	2,910	4,280
Utah.....	19,060	17,260	19,060
Washington.....	35,630	73,590	62,020
Oregon.....	29,960	56,300	60,990
California.....	3,170	5,620	3,890
Other States ¹	7,410	8,630	5,830
U. S. Total....	332,700	518,980	429,710

¹ Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

BAE Reports 1947 Output Will Fall About 11 Percent Below Last Year

Production of snap beans for processing is indicated at 187,500 tons by September 1 conditions, about 5 percent less than the August 1 prospect, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The prospective 1947 tonnage is about 11 percent less than the 1946 production of 209,600 tons but is 17 percent above the 10-year average.

The indicated yield per acre on September 1 for the country as a whole is 1.71 tons per acre. This compares with 1.70 tons in 1946 and 1.67 tons for the 10-year average.

Dry weather during August caused considerable damage in Wisconsin, Michigan and New York. Toward the end of the month, parts of Wisconsin received rains but they were too late to benefit the late crop and the September 1 indicated yield of 1.2 tons per acre is the lowest in a decade. The yield of 1.4 tons indicated for New York is the lowest since 1936. Growing conditions were also less favorable in Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia, causing a slight decline during the month in production prospects in these States.

PROCESSING SWEET CORN

BAE Reports that 1947 Production Indications Show a Crop Decline of 7%

Since August 1, production prospects for sweet corn for processing have declined about 6 percent, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stated this week in a report on corn production indications. The September 1 indicated production of 1,138,400 tons is about 7 percent less than the 1946 production of 1,228,800 tons but exceeds by about 18 percent the average production of 962,500 tons.

The yield of 2.24 tons per acre indicated on September 1 for 1947 compares with 2.48 tons obtained in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 2.34 tons. Hot, dry weather in New York and from Indiana and Michigan westward to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska reduced yield prospects from August 1 indications.

Comparisons by States as to the indicated 1947 production as against

The following table shows the indicated 1947 production of green and wax beans by States as compared with the 1946 production:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic. 1947
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	4,600	6,600	6,200
New York.....	19,200	37,200	28,000
New Jersey.....	2,700	5,600	4,800
Pennsylvania.....	5,600	6,100	7,700
Indiana.....	1,400	100	200
Michigan.....	8,500	7,000	6,300
Wisconsin.....	13,000	12,000	12,500
Missouri.....	1,100	1,200	1,400
Delaware.....	1,600	1,800	1,700
Maryland.....	16,900	13,200	15,000
Virginia.....	3,300	3,900	3,400
North Carolina.....	1,700	2,400	2,200
South Carolina.....	1,600	3,900	1,000
Georgia.....	1,700	2,600	1,800
Florida.....	11,000	17,100	15,600
Tennessee.....	5,000	6,600	6,000
Mississippi.....	1,900	3,000	1,400
Arkansas.....	9,900	13,000	10,100
Louisiana.....	2,400	3,400	2,700
Oklahoma.....	3,400	3,300	3,000
Texas.....	6,200	12,800	11,300
Colorado.....	3,300	3,300	3,400
Utah.....	2,900	1,100	1,200
Washington.....	6,000	7,600	6,000
Oregon.....	18,500	25,000	27,100
California.....	4,400	5,000	4,800
Other States ¹	2,900	3,300	2,600
U. S. Total....	160,700	209,600	187,500

¹ Alabama, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, and Wyoming.

previous years are shown in the following table:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic. 1947
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	45,800	41,300	37,800
New Hampshire.....	1,800	1,600	1,300
Vermont.....	3,000	1,800	2,000
New York.....	51,500	66,000	56,000
Pennsylvania.....	24,800	22,000	33,800
Ohio.....	47,000	49,700	54,000
Indiana.....	77,800	64,000	68,400
Illinois.....	161,500	174,200	136,800
Michigan.....	5,200	4,600	3,800
Wisconsin.....	114,300	210,000	225,500
Minnesota.....	182,400	230,900	195,500
Iowa.....	98,800	114,800	96,000
Nebraska.....	4,500	6,200	3,200
Delaware.....	6,500	11,500	11,000
Maryland.....	77,700	86,900	82,800
Virginia.....	1,200	1,100	1,200
Idaho.....	10,600	30,600	31,300
Utah.....	13,300	9,900	14,400
Washington.....	22,100	36,900	50,200
Oregon.....	10,000	33,600	46,100
Other States ¹	20,000	21,200	18,300
U. S. Total....	962,500	1,228,800	1,138,400

¹ Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

² Short-time average.

PROCESSING PIMENTOS

Record Production Indicated for 1947, BAE States in Report Issued This Week

At total of 23,260 tons of pimientos for processing is indicated for 1947 in California and Georgia, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This September 1 indicated production is 100 tons more than the 1946 production and nearly 8,000 tons greater than the 10-year average of 16,370 tons.

A yield of 1.35 tons of pimientos per acre was indicated on September 1. This compares with 1.68 tons in 1946 and 1.20 tons for the 10-year average. Rainy weather in Georgia has done considerable damage to crop prospects in that State and in California. Some weevil injury also is reported.

The indicated 1947 production with comparisons for previous years are shown below:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic. 1947
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
California.....	2,970	4,700	3,640
Georgia.....	13,400	18,400	20,620
Total.....	16,370	23,160	23,260

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

Report of BAE Shows 1947 Acreage Contracted for Is Still Less than 38% of 1946

The indicated production of cabbage for kraut on acreage under contract for 1947 is only slightly lower than was reported on August 1, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stated this week. The 43,100 tons of kraut cabbage in prospect for 1947 from the estimated 4,700 acres under contract or on kraut packers own or leased land compares with 147,400 tons in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 73,800 tons.

The September 1 indicated yield on contracted acreage is 9.17 tons. This compares with 11.85 tons obtained in 1946 and an average of 8.19 tons. Hot, dry weather in Minnesota during August reduced the yield per acre by 1.5 tons; and in Ohio, the yield per acre now indicated is 1 ton below the August 1 estimate. In other important States, little or no change is indicated by September 1 reports from kraut packers.

No estimate of 1947 open market purchases of cabbage for manufacture into kraut will be made until

December. However, last year a total of 275,200 tons of cabbage were utilized by kraut packers of which 127,800 tons or 46 percent were purchased on the open market. During the 1936-45 period, an average of 162,200 tons were made into kraut, of which 88,400 tons, or about 55 percent, were open market purchases.

Indicated production of cabbage for kraut on contract acreage is compared below by States and years:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic. 1947
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	17,600	41,600	5,700
Ohio	11,600	23,800	7,200
Indiana	6,000	12,100
Illinois	300
Michigan	4,800	8,200	2,200
Wisconsin	20,400	45,500	15,300
Minnesota	1,200	1,000	800
Colorado	400
Washington	2,800	4,100	1,500
Other States ¹	8,700	13,100	10,400
U. S. Total	73,800	147,400	49,100

¹ Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

GREEN LIMA BEANS

BAE Report Shows Production Up 11% above 1946 and Nearly 68% Over Average

A record high production of 49,560 tons of green lima beans for processing is indicated for 1947 according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from canners and freezers. This exceeds the 1946 production of 44,610 tons by 11 percent and the average production of 29,490 tons by 68 percent.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 76,500 acres. This compares with 67,280 acres harvested in 1946 and 53,080 acres for the 10-year average. In determining the acreage for harvest in 1947, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss of plantings for recent years.

A yield of 1,296 pounds of shelled green lima beans per acre was indicated on September 1 for 1947. This compares with 1,326 pounds obtained in 1946 and 1,116 pounds for the 1936-45 period. Yield prospects on September 1 were better than average in all important States except Michigan and Wisconsin where dry weather was unfavorable for maturing the crop.

The table in the next column shows the 1947 indicated production together with comparisons by States.

Green Lima Bean Production

State	10-yr. av.		Indic. 1947
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	330	380	510
New Jersey	5,910	8,770	7,800
Pennsylvania	570	1,940	2,470
Ohio	400	370	400
Michigan	1,340	1,560	1,580
Wisconsin	1,230	3,230	2,350
Delaware	6,390	8,770	9,800
Maryland	1,740	1,540	1,540
Virginia	2,890	1,460	1,360
Utah	620	150	70
Washington	220	230	150
California	2,190	8,100	13,620
Other States ¹	5,880	8,020	7,910
U. S. Total	29,490	44,610	49,560

¹ Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Tennessee.

² Short-time average.

PROCESSING TOMATOES

BAE Reports Production Prospects Slightly Less than Last Year's Output

Production of tomatoes for processing is estimated at 3,327,900 tons, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced this week. This production is about 2 percent less than the 1946 production of 3,380,900 tons but exceeds the 1936-45 average production of 2,442,100 tons by about 36 percent.

On September 1 a yield of 6.03 tons was indicated. This compares with 5.97 tons obtained in 1946 and 5.11 tons for the 10-year average. Excessively high temperatures after August 1 in the Ozarks and the Kentucky-Tennessee areas reduced prospects but there was some improvement in most of the other important States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Details by States of the 1947 production prospects for tomatoes for processing as compared with 1946 and the 10-year average are shown in the following table:

State	10-yr. av.		Indic. 1947
	1936-45	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	151,200	175,400	175,500
New Jersey	196,800	218,900	265,200
Pennsylvania	131,200	99,200	227,700
Ohio	156,600	257,600	205,000
Indiana	442,300	529,400	496,800
Illinois	42,600	100,800	78,400
Michigan	33,800	56,100	50,200
Wisconsin	10,900	5,700	5,600
Iowa	19,100	17,100	9,200
Missouri	32,000	32,900	23,800
Delaware	46,700	37,800	53,800
Maryland	240,600	139,200	239,200
Virginia	91,800	88,200	114,400
S. Carolina	3,700	5,200	5,100
Florida	10,500	8,500	5,400
Kentucky	11,700	12,200	9,200
Tennessee	14,200	6,200	6,900
Arkansas	34,300	51,200	44,000
Oklahoma	1,600	11,400	6,200
Texas	32,400	80,900	26,800
Colorado	22,800	28,800	28,800
Utah	64,200	66,800	72,900
California	627,800	1,330,600	1,156,000
Other States ¹	23,300	20,800	20,800
U. S. Total	2,442,100	3,380,900	3,327,900

¹ Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia.

WAA to Donate Surplus Foods

The War Assets Administration will donate surplus foodstuffs in the form of ship's stores to a number of seaport cities for local relief purposes. The foods, a large portion of which are canned, will come from ships being decommissioned by the Maritime Commission during the next 12 months. That agency expects to decommission from 1,000 to 2,000 ships which will have on board surplus foods varying from \$200 to \$2,000, WAA said.

Funds for Community Chest

The annual campaign to raise funds for The Community Chests of America will be conducted sometime during the campaign months of September, October and November.

Fisheries

Pacific Fisheries Conference Meets and Recommends That United States Use Every Effort to Protect Its Fisheries

Forty-five representatives of 19 different organizations—all segments of the industry interested in fishing operations in the Pacific, including labor unions, trade associations, fish processors (canned, fresh, frozen)—met in San Francisco for a two-day conference to discuss the pending Japanese peace treaty. The National Canners Association was represented by Secretary Carlos Campbell and Charles R. Carry, Director, N.C.A. Fishery Products Division.

The Pacific Fisheries Conference, heretofore a temporary group was converted into a permanent organization with Miller Freeman, chairman; Edward W. Allen, vice chairman; and Montgomery Phister, secretary.

The Conference adopted a series of resolutions. The following resolution was presented to Congressman Thor C. Tollefson's Subcommittee which met in San Francisco September 10 to hold a hearing on the proposed Japanese peace treaty:

A Policy for Fisheries—A Policy for Peace

War or peace may hang upon the fisheries clause written in the peace treaty granted to Japan.

Controversies over fisheries have lead to war in the past. This danger is doubled today, when nations compete for food in order to survive.

Alone among fisheries, ocean fisheries are international affairs. In the fisheries alone, Americans compete in physical contact with men or other nations in areas where only international law applies—and few holds are barred.

America has moved into a position of world leadership. Last week, President Truman pledged we would not deviate from this course; but in the face of this commitment, we find that of 8,000 employees in the Department of State only a handful of subordinates are concerned with fisheries.

Other nations recognize the international importance of fisheries, and the need for a firm voice in their behalf. They have ministers; we have subordinates. In our State Department there is no official of rank who can meet with the fisheries ministers of other maritime nations on a basis of equality.

Now when we are granting a Treaty of Peace to Japan—the foremost fishing nation of the world—there is among our diplomats no authority competent to represent America's fisheries.

The Pacific Fisheries Conference, composed of all elements of labor and management in the entire Pacific fishing industry, is determined to bring these facts to the attention of the American people and members of Congress. We are confident that, knowing the facts, they will act.

The Pacific Fisheries Conference believes there should be established in the Department of State an Assistant Secretary charged with representing the interests of the American people in ocean fisheries matters of international character. We believe the American people must have an Assistant Secretary of State with authority and staff adequate to undertake a complete program of oceanographic fishery research and conservation on behalf of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and Gulf of Mexico fisheries and to protect the American people in all the fishery councils of the world.

Besides Chairman Tollefson, Congressman John J. Allen, Jr., another member of the House Subcommittee on Saltwater Fish and Shellfish Problems, and Congressman George P. Miller, although not a member of the subcommittee, attended the hearing.

California Sardine Pack

Deliveries of California sardines to processing plants during the week ended September 4, totaled 1,050 tons. Pack of sardines during the week 7,205 cases.

The following table, prepared from figures supplied by the California Sardine Products Institute, shows the sardine deliveries by districts and the pack by can sizes for the current season as compared with 1946.

	Season to Sept. 4, 1947	Season to Sept. 5, 1946
Areas	Tons	Tons
Northern district ..	72	404
Central district ..	8,538	7,862
Southern district
Total	8,610	8,266
Can sizes	Cases	Cases
1-lb. ovals	48,480	35,792
1-lb. tails	33,212	42,040
½-lb. fillet	110	4,481
8-oz. 90's	414	407
Miscellaneous	39,209	4,788
Total	121,515	87,508

Open Discussion of Japanese Treaty Urged by Fish Group

The House Subcommittee on Salt Water Fish and Shellfish Problems, which held a hearing on September 10, in San Francisco, on the proposed Japanese peace treaty, was presented a resolution by the Pacific Fisheries Conference urging that the State Department openly discuss with the people of the Pacific Coast the proposed provisions of the Japanese treaty relating to fisheries. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolved that the Division of the Department of State charged with formulating the treaty of peace with Japan be required to openly discuss with the people of the Pacific Coast the proposed provisions relating to fisheries so the covenant of the treaty may be openly arrived at.

The Committee received another resolution from the Pacific Fisheries Conference requesting that Congress appropriate funds to enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to supplement research now being done jointly by the State of California and by the fishing industry.

Testifying before the Committee representing the Pacific Fisheries Conference were: Miller Freeman, Eugene D. Bennett, Montgomery Phister, Milton Brooking, and Jeff Kibre.

Other witnesses were: J. L. Kask, Wilbert M. Chapman, E. D. Clark, Anton Sorenson, Stanley Strom, Charles Pollock, Eugene Rutherford, Harold Lokken, J. E. Jurich, Joe Landry, and George Wallace.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions and varieties, through August 30, 1947, as compared with a similar period in 1946:

Districts	August 30, 1947	August 31, 1946
Species	Cases	Cases
Western Alaska	1,407,664	604,464
Central Alaska	1,677,401	1,704,863
Southeastern Alaska	780,305	638,953
Total	3,845,370	3,038,280
King	54,328	31,755
Red	1,875,692	1,038,647
Pink	1,438,449	1,378,785
Chum	375,808	455,745
Coho	101,093	133,348
Total	3,845,370	3,038,280

The figures for Western Alaska are final as of July 31, 1946, and 1947. Includes Yukon-Kuskokwim District pack (June 1 to July 31).

Meetings

Kraut Packers to Meet

The annual fall meeting of the National Kraut Packers Association will be held at Racine, Wis., on September 19 and 20 in the Hotel Racine. The program for the first day includes an inspection of trial plots of cabbage in fields near Racine, a golf tournament at the Meadowbrook Country Club, and a dinner that evening. There will be a business session on the morning of the second day.

Texas Canners Convention

President A. M. Hervey of the Texas Canners Association, announces that the Texas Canners Annual Convention will be held at Corpus Christi, Tex., October 31-November 1, 1947, in the White-Plaza and Driscoll Hotels.

A program of interest to canners, wholesale grocers and food brokers will be announced shortly, Mr. Hervey said.

Food Chains Convention

The Annual Convention of the National Association of Food Chains will be held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, Ill., October 15 to 18, inclusive. Program details will be announced later.

California Canners to Meet

The 1948 annual meeting of the Canners League of California will be held February 26-27, 1948, at San Francisco, Calif. The first day's session will include a fruit and vegetable sample cutting display to be held at the Civic Auditorium at San Francisco. A Board of Directors business session will be held the next day at the Fairmont Hotel. This will be followed by a luncheon honoring the retiring president and welcoming the new president of the Canners League.

Forthcoming Meetings

September 19-20—National Kraut Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Hotel Racine, Racine, Wis.

October 6-7—Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, 15th Annual Meeting, Hotel Sheraton, Springfield, Mass.

October 9-11—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.

October 15-18—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Convention, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 17—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Convention, Rowe Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

October 20-21—Boston Conference on Distribution, Annual, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

October 23-24—National Pickle Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Continental Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 31-November 1—Texas Canners Association, Annual Convention, White-Plaza and Driscoll Hotels, Corpus Christi, Tex.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 12-14—National Canners Association, Board of Directors Fall Meeting (location to be announced).

November 17-18—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 33rd Annual Meeting, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 18—National Canners Association and Pennsylvania Canners Association, Tomato Disease Conference, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 3-5—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheridan Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

December 3-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallack Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 11-13—National Preservers Association, Annual Meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 17-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

February 26-27—Canners League of California, 1948 Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Labor

Association Has Filed Brief in Wage and Hour Overtime Suit

Because arguments made by the Government as to what constituted "first processing" have an important bearing on the definition of the term "canning" under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Association through its counsel filed on September 6, 1947, a brief *amicus curiae* in an injunction suit recently brought by the Wage and Hour Administrator against a Pennsylvania canner to require the payment of overtime to employees engaged in the drying of apple pomace.

The principal issue in the case is whether the processing of apple pomace (used in the manufacture of pectin) from peelings and cores, and small whole apples, can be considered part of the "first processing of seasonal or perishable fresh fruits." If it can, employees engaged in that operation are exempt under Section 7 (c) of the Act and also under the regulation issued under Section 7 (b) (3).

The Government contended that pomace drying is not "first processing" because the drying operation takes place after the apples have been sorted and peeled for canning. In the Government's view, portions of the processor's operation can be segregated and considered separately, and those operations which do not result in an edible product but in what is termed "a byproduct" may not be included in the exemption.

In view of the importance of these issues to the canning industry as a whole, as well as to the apple processors, the Association asked leave to

present its views to the court. In its brief it directs attention to the showing on the stipulated facts that both the small whole apples and the peelings and cores utilized in making pomace are fresh and perishable, and that neither fruits nor vegetables may properly be subdivided into different parts for determining the application of exemptions.

The Government's argument concerning edibility of the resulting product, as well as the distinction between primary products and byproducts, is answered by a review of the legislative history of the statute. A decision in the case is expected in the near future.

Foreign Trade

ITO World Conference

The World Conference to ratify the charter for the International Trade Organization will be held in Havana, Cuba, in November. Due to the dollar shortage and the dislocation of normal trade, it is expected that a number of "exceptions" will be inserted in the charter to take care of interim crises since a proposed charter is designed to do away with the numerous trade barriers which presently exist, and was not intended to cover trade situations which have come about because of the war, totalitarian governments, etc.

New Tariff Agreements

Over 100 bilateral trade agreements were approved at the recent meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, of the International Trade Organization. These agreements will not become multilateral and generally effective until and unless approved by the various participating nations whose constitutional governments require domestic ratification prior to acceptance and publication of the new tariffs.

State Department officials have announced they expect the new tariffs to be published before the end of 1947 and made operative as of January 1, 1948.

British Columbia Fruit Crop

The U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week that British Columbia's apple crop is expected to amount to 7,783,400 boxes, a decrease from the past season's yield of 9,

892,000 boxes, according to preliminary estimates issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Other British Columbia fruit crop estimates for 1947 are as follows, with 1946 production in parentheses:

Crabapples, 146,625 boxes (235,832); pears, 719,800 boxes (775,860); grapes, 2,792,350 pounds (2,193,152); cherries, 380,500 crates (283,151); peaches, 1,921,100 crates (1,673,868); apricots, 363,350 crates, (368,586); plums, 244,700 crates (277,702); prunes, 1,128,450 crates (1,228,998).

Great Britain, which imported 2,500,000 boxes of British Columbian apples in 1946, because of the dollar shortage, will be unable to buy apples in this market during 1947. In view of this, the Associated Growers of British Columbia forwarded a resolution to their representatives in Parliament requesting that 2,000,000 boxes of apples be sent to England, either as a free gift or on lend-lease, the report states.

Directors Meeting Set for Chicago on November 14

The Fall Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. The schedule calls for the meeting of the Administrative Council there on Thursday, November 13, and the Board of Directors on Friday, November 14. Program details will be announced later.

Wisconsin Fieldmen's Course

A two weeks' short course for canary fieldmen will be held at the University of Wisconsin at Madison on Monday, November 3 through Friday, November 14. The course will be similar to the one held last year.

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